

METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR REMOVING OIL SPILLS AND EXTINGUISHING FIRES

DESCRIPTION

[Para 1] Related Applications:

[Para 2] The present application is a continuation-in-part of U.S. patent application 10/709,172, which was filed on April 19, 2004 and is incorporated herein by reference for all purposes.

[Para 3] Technical field:

[Para 4] The present invention generally relates to removal of oil spills and extinguishing fires, specifically, the invention relates to methods and apparatus for removing oil spills and extinguishing fires using crushed glass.

[Para 5] Background:

[Para 6] Numerous methods and apparatus for removal of oil spills and extinguishing fires are well known and established in the art.

[Para 7] In recent years there has been an ever increasing awareness of the devastating environmental damage that can be caused by oil spills and fires. It is well recognized that an extremely important aspect of minimizing damage from an oil spill and fire is the prompt containment and collection of the spilled oil and containment of fire. Effective collection of spilled oil ideally involves the absorption of oil in some absorption medium that can be easily raked or otherwise picked up from the surface upon which the oil has spilled. Nevertheless, despite intensive research and testing, the only absorption substances which are at all suitable for use in cleaning up oil spills involve significant defects or difficulties.

[Para 8] Some conventional oil absorbents currently in commercial use are made from polypropylene. Polypropylene absorbs hydrocarbons but is hydrophobic. That is, it is water repellent. However, polypropylene has a limited oil absorbing capacity, and is not at all biodegradable. Also, polypropylene is quite expensive to use in the large quantities necessary to

deal with major oil spills. Other methods for oil removal include using absorbents containing polyethylene films, magnetic materials in combination with polyurethane, such as polyurethane containing iron powder, magnetic separation with magnetite and maghemite, acoustic energy, ultrasonic energy, in-situ combustion of oil, polyether containing isocyanate end groups, solidifiers, demulsifying agents, surface washing agents and dispersants combination polymers such as viscose rayon, polyamide fibers and small rubber adhering to the fibers.

[Para 9] Yet other efforts require using fish scale powder or biosurfactants such as rhamnolipid as an environmentally friendly and economically viable remediation option. Efforts also include finding other biodegradable oil absorbent materials suitable for cleaning up oil spills. Other biodegradation agents including micro-organisms capable of degrading hydrocarbons, liposomes, bacterial mixtures, enzymes, or fertilizers have been proposed, however, only some of these are commercially viable. For example, peat moss has been used for this purpose. However, in the form in which it is obtainable commercially, peat moss contains a significant amount of impurities such as a sand and carbon. Also, peat moss does not float on water well and is limited in its absorption capacity for oil. For example, one pound of peat moss will absorb about five pounds of oil. In addition, peat moss is not totally biodegradable. Organoclay made by a reaction of smectite clay and quaternary ammonium compound have also been used as oil spill remediation agents.

[Para 10] Another substance which has been tested for its oil absorbent capacity in cleaning up oil spills is a seaweed-based product that is normally sold as a soil conditioner. This product is sold under the registered trademark, AFRIKELP, and is comprised of a blend of selected brown seaweeds found off the southern coast of the African continent. However, this product is rather expensive and has a limited oil absorption capability. Biodegradable remedies for removing oil from spills also include using coconut coir pit, dried corn cobs in their natural state or raw cotton. Other chemical dispersants, gelling

agents, inorganic clays, foam plastics, booms, skimmers are also well known in the art.

[Para 11] Most of the existing materials are either manufactured for remediation of oil spills and thus have real costs associated with the manufacture or require harvesting which may be equally labor intensive. Further, existing art does not teach methods and apparatus with a concomitant effect of recycling undesirable waste, which would otherwise occupy landfills.

[Para 12] Furthermore, when oil spills are associated with fire, additional materials and chemicals are required for both extinguishing fire and removing oil from surfaces such as oceans and rivers. Generally, there are four different types or classes of fire extinguishers, each of which extinguishes specific types of fire.

[Para 13] Class A Extinguishers is used to put out fires in ordinary combustibles, such as wood and paper. Class B Extinguishers is used on fires involving flammable liquids, such as grease, gasoline, oil, etc. Class C Extinguishers are suitable for use on electrically energized fires. Class D Extinguishers are designed for use on flammable metals and are often specific for the type of metal in question. A place susceptible to different kinds of fire therefore requires numerous fire extinguishers to achieve the same result of reducing or putting off fires of various origins.

[Para 14] Accordingly, the need exists for an improved oil remediation method and apparatus that uses discarded recyclable materials, with minimal cost of processing and biohazard for marine life. Further the need exists for having a fire extinguisher which will not only replace multiple fire extinguishers and chemicals but would also be useful for concomitantly removing oil spills. Of course, the present invention may be used in a multitude of systems where similar oil removal capabilities are desired. Thus, the present invention should not be interpreted as being limited to application in removal of oil from oil spills and extinguishing oil fires.

[Para 15] Summary of the Invention:

[Para 16] The present method in general provides methods and apparatus for removing oil from oil spills and preventing oil spills from occurring.

[Para 17] In a preferred embodiment, the present invention provides a method of removing oil from oil containing surfaces, comprising the step of applying crushed glass to the surface. The application of crushed glass generally reduces the quantity of oil from the surface. Further, the oil absorbed on the crushed glass is recycled as petroleum-silica based product, water repellent, roof shingles, or asphalt.

[Para 18] In a preferred embodiment the surfaces may include water, saline water, earth, ground, dirt, mud, gravel, land surrounding water bodies, land beneath water bodies, sand, seashore, estuary, bay, gulf, oceans, lakes or rivers.

[Para 19] In a preferred embodiment of the present invention, the crushed glass used in removing oil is recyclable glass; however, non-recyclable glass may also be used. Also preferably, crushed glass includes colored glass; however, other non-colored glass may also be used. This crushed glass may be prepared using an impact crusher, hammer mill, cone crusher or a roller crusher. Preferably, the recyclable glass is crushed using roller crusher. The crushed glass is pre-crushed and pre-screened, as necessary. The crushed glass is pre-screened through a mesh, which may include an inch mesh, a combination of double or triple deck screens or at least two meshes. Once pre-screened through the mesh, the crushed glass is dried after to at least 100°F, in a preferred embodiment, or to at least 350°F in another preferred embodiment. Subsequently, the crushed glass is screened through a 40 mesh in a preferred embodiment, or through a 30 mesh in another preferred embodiment, or through a 20 mesh, in yet another preferred embodiment.

[Para 20] In a preferred embodiment, the present invention also provides a method of removing oil from oil containing surfaces, comprising the step of applying crushed glass to the surface, whereby quantity of oil is reduced from the surface, wherein the crushed glass is pre-crushed, pre-screened, dried and screened prior to application on the surface. Preferably, the crushed glass

is dried to temperature about 200–350°F. Also preferably, the crushed glass is screened with a 40 mesh.

[Para 21] In a preferred embodiment, the present invention also provides an apparatus for removing oil from oil containing surfaces, comprising an application member and a collection member. The application member is capable of applying crushed glass on the surface, whereas the collection member is capable of collecting oil absorbed on the crushed glass. Further, the crushed glass is pre-crushed, pre-screened, dried and screened prior to applying the crushed glass on the surface. Preferably, the crushed glass is screened with a 40 mesh. Also, preferably, the crushed glass is dried to a temperature about 200–350°F. Further, the oil absorbed on the crushed glass is recycled as petroleum–silica based product, water repellent, roof shingles, or asphalt.

[Para 22] In another preferred embodiment, the present invention provides a method of preventing oil spills from a container having oil, comprising the step of surrounding the oil container at least in part with a layer of crushed glass. The crushed glass is pre-crushed, pre-screened, dried and screened prior to surrounding the oil container with crushed glass. Preferably, the crushed glass is screened with a 40 mesh. Also preferably, the crushed glass is dried to a temperature about 200–350°F. In a preferred embodiment, the oil container is an underground oil storage tank.

[Para 23] Another aspect of the invention provides a method of extinguishing fire from fire containing surfaces. The method comprises the step of applying crushed glass to said surface, whereby intensity of fire is reduced from the surface. The surface includes oil topped surfaces, water containing oil, saline water containing oil, earth, ground, dirt, mud gravel, land surrounding water bodies, sand, seashore, estuary, bay or gulf, oceans, lakes or rivers. The crushed glass is crushed using an impact crusher, hammer mill, cone crusher or a roller crusher. The crushed glass is preferably crushed using a roller crusher. During processing, the crushed glass is pre-crushed and pre-screened. Preferably, the crushed glass is colored glass. Also, the crushed glass may be further crushed and screened through at least one mesh, such as

an inch mesh or at least two meshes. The crushed glass is dried to at least 100°F after screening through the mesh. Preferably, the crushed glass is dried to at least 350°F. The crushed glass is further screened through a 40 mesh, 30 mesh or 20 mesh. The by product of the fire extinguishing process creates oil-glass mixture clumps, which is further recycled as petroleum silica based product, water repellant product, roof shingles, asphalt or fuel cake.

[Para 24] Another aspect of the invention provides a method of extinguishing oil fire from fire containing surfaces. The method comprises the step of applying crushed glass to said surface, whereby quantity of fire is reduced from the surface. The crushed glass is pre-crushed, pre-screened, crushed, dried and screened prior to application on the surface. The crushed glass is dried to temperature about 200–350°F and may be screened with a 40 mesh. Finally, the oil adsorbed on the crushed glass, which is a by product of the fire extinguishing activity, may be further recycled as petroleum silica based product, water repellant product, roof shingles, asphalt or fuel cake.

[Para 25] In yet another aspect, the present invention provides an apparatus for extinguishing fire from fire containing surfaces. The apparatus comprises an application member, which is capable of applying crushed glass on the surface. Preferably, the application member is an extinguisher cartridge. The crushed glass used in this apparatus is preferably pre-crushed, pre-screened, crushed, dried and screened prior to applying the crushed glass on the surface. The crushed glass is screened with a 40 mesh and dried to a temperature about 200–350°F. The oil absorbed on the crushed glass is further recycled as petroleum silica based product, water repellant product, roof shingles, asphalt or fuel cake.

[Para 26] Another aspect of this invention teaches a method of preventing fire in an oil container. The method comprises the step of surrounding the oil container at least in part with a layer of crushed glass. This crushed glass is pre-crushed, pre-screened, crushed, dried and screened prior to surrounding the oil container with crushed glass. The crushed glass is screened with a 40 mesh and is dried to a temperature about 200–350°F. Preferably, the oil container is an underground oil storage tank.

[Para 27] In sum, the present invention represents a significant improvement over the prior art in many ways, including using recyclable discarded material, and ease of use. These and other objects and advantages of the present invention will become apparent from the detailed description accompanying the drawings.

[Para 28] DETAILED DESCRIPTION:

[Para 29] The present method in general provides methods and apparatus for removing oil from oil spills and preventing oil spills from occurring.

[Para 30] In a preferred embodiment, the present invention provides a method of removing oil from oil containing surfaces, comprising the step of applying crushed glass to the surface. The application of generally reduces the quantity of oil from the surface.

Definition List 1

<i>Term</i>	<i>Definition</i>
Oil	Any petroleum based product, including crude oil, gasoline, diesel and paint thinners or any inflammable fluid or solid.

[Para 31] In a preferred embodiment the surfaces may include water, saline water, earth, ground, dirt, mud, gravel, land surrounding water bodies, land beneath water bodies, sand, seashore, estuary, bay, gulf, oceans, lakes or rivers.

[Para 32] In a preferred embodiment of the present invention, the crushed glass used in removing oil is recyclable glass; however, non-recyclable glass may also be used. Also preferably crushed glass includes colored glass; however, other non-colored glass may also be used.

[Para 33] A testing of colored crushed glass, which may include a combination or a mixture of recyclable glass, for example, clear or colored beer bottles and chemical containers, indicated that this combination had a chemical content as shown below:

Sample	pH	Calcium	Magnesium	Sodium	Est. CEC
031504A	9.9	4.2 ppm	0.164 ppm	108 ppm	4.461
031504B	10.0	4.00 ppm	0.154 ppm	112 ppm	4.264

[Para 34] A testing of clear crushed glass showed chemical content of crushed glass as below:

Sample	pH	Calcium	Magnesium	Sodium	Est. CEC
403	10.3	220 ppm	10 ppm	83 ppm	1.245

402	Soluble salts – 16 MHOS X10 ⁻⁵
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[Para 35] The inventor also observed that while both colored and clear glass absorbed oil, clear glass absorbed water better than colored glass. This difference may be accounted by the fact that colored glass has 73 times higher concentration of Sodium as compared to Calcium and Magnesium, as shown below:

[Para 36] [Na]: [[Ca] + [Mg]]:: 0.36:1 for clear glass; and

[Para 37] [Na]: [[Ca] + [Mg]]:: 26:1 for mixed glass,

[Para 38] Increased sodium concentration may enhance oil absorption. While, applicant believes increased oil absorption may be based on sodium concentration, the invention is not limited by this theory, and other reasons may well explain the observed difference in oil adsorption.

[Para 39] In a preferred embodiment, the crushed glass may be prepared using an impact crusher, hammer mill, cone crusher or a roller crusher. Preferably, the recyclable glass is crushed using roller crusher. Inventor has further observed that better oil adsorption occurs when the glass is crushed using a roller crusher.

[Para 40] Any order of pre-crushing, pre-screening, crushing, and drying may be used. In a preferred embodiment however, the crushed glass is first pre-crushed and pre-screened, as necessary. If the glass is clean, no pre-crushing or pre-screening is required. The pre-crushed glass is pre-screened through a mesh, which may include an inch mesh, a combination of double or triple deck screens or at least two meshes. Once pre-screened through the mesh,

the glass is further crushed using a roller crusher and subsequently, the crushed glass is dried after to at least 100°F in a preferred embodiment, or to at least 350°F in another preferred embodiment. Subsequently, the crushed glass is screened through a 40 mesh in a preferred embodiment, or through a 30 mesh in another preferred embodiment, or through a 20 mesh, in yet another preferred embodiment.

[Para 41] Generally 40, 30, 20 mesh imply about 40X40, 30X30 and 20X20 number of wires running along a vertical and horizontal axis, per inch. Therefore an inch mesh would indicate that each grid of the mesh is 1"X1", or 40 mesh would indicate that each grid is 1/40" X 1/40" in width and length. For 40 mesh, the wire diameter is about 0.01". Such meshes are commercially available as single, double or triple decked screens. For, example, such meshes are commercially available at Twin City Wire, Minnesota. Further, the oil absorbed on the crushed glass is recycled as petroleum-silica based product, water repellent, roof shingles, or asphalt.

[Para 42] In a preferred embodiment, the present invention also provides a method of removing oil from oil containing surfaces, comprising the step of applying crushed glass to the surface, whereby quantity of oil is reduced from the surface, wherein the crushed glass is pre-crushed, pre-screened, crushed, dried and screened prior to application on the surface. Preferably, the crushed glass is dried to temperature about 200-350°F. Also preferably, the crushed glass is screened with a 40 mesh.

[Para 43] In a preferred embodiment, the present invention also provides an apparatus for removing oil from oil containing surfaces, comprising an application member and a collection member. The application member may include a nozzle for spraying crushed glass. Wider nozzles may be used to cover greater surface area of application. Generally, the application member is capable of applying crushed glass on the surface, whereas the collection member is capable of collecting oil absorbed on the crushed glass. The collection members may include altered fishing nets, with reduced net size, large wired receiving baskets or any organic or inorganic net, such as steel wire or polymer based nets for receiving clumps of oil-crushed glass mixtures.

Once the clumped mixtures are retrieved they may be recycled in any desirable way. In one embodiment, more crushed glass may be added to alter the consistency of the clump, which may be then recycled as asphalt. Further, the crushed glass is pre-crushed, pre-screened, crushed, dried and screened prior to applying the crushed glass on the surface. Preferably, the crushed glass is screened with a 40 mesh. Also, preferably, the crushed glass is dried to a temperature about 200–350°F. Further, the oil absorbed on the crushed glass is recycled as petroleum–silica based product, water repellent, roof shingles, or asphalt.

[Para 44] Other well known techniques, such as helicopter drop of fire retardants, known to one of ordinary skill in the art may also be used for dispersing crushed glass on a desired surface of application.

[Para 45] In another preferred embodiment, the present invention provides a method of preventing oil spills from a container having oil, comprising the step of surrounding the oil container at least in part with a layer of crushed glass. The crushed glass is pre-crushed, pre-screened, crushed, dried and screened prior to surrounding the oil container with crushed glass. Preferably, the crushed glass is screened with a 40 mesh. Also preferably, the crushed glass is dried to a temperature about 200–350°F. In a preferred embodiment, the oil container is an underground oil storage tank. Other underground or over the ground containers are also contemplated. Other uses also include surrounding oil tankers in the high seas and river at least in part with crushed glass.

[Para 46] Another aspect of the invention provides a method of extinguishing fire from fire containing surfaces. The method comprises the step of applying crushed glass to said surface, whereby intensity of fire is reduced from the surface. The surface includes oil topped surfaces, water containing oil, saline water containing oil, earth, ground, dirt, mud gravel, land surrounding water bodies, sand, seashore, estuary, bay or gulf, oceans, lakes or rivers. The crushed glass is crushed using an impact crusher, hammer mill, cone crusher or a roller crusher. The crushed glass is preferably crushed using a roller crusher. During processing, the crushed glass is pre-crushed and pre-

screened. Preferably, the crushed glass is colored glass. Also, the crushed glass may be further crushed and screened through at least one mesh, such as an inch mesh or at least two meshes. The crushed glass is dried to at least 100°F after screening through the mesh. Preferably, the crushed glass is dried to at least 350°F. The crushed glass is further screened through a 40 mesh, 30 mesh or 20 mesh. The by product of the fire extinguishing process creates oil-glass mixture clumps, which is further recycled as petroleum silica based product, water repellant product, roof shingles, asphalt or fuel cake.

[Para 47] Another aspect of the invention provides a method of extinguishing oil fire from fire containing surfaces. The method comprises the step of applying crushed glass to said surface, whereby quantity of fire is reduced from the surface. The crushed glass is pre-crushed, pre-screened, crushed, dried and screened prior to application on the surface. The crushed glass is dried to temperature about 200–350°F and may be screened with a 40 mesh. Finally, the oil adsorbed on the crushed glass, which is a by product of the fire extinguishing activity, may be further recycled as petroleum silica based product, water repellant product, roof shingles, asphalt or fuel cake.

[Para 48] In yet another aspect, the present invention provides an apparatus for extinguishing fire from fire containing surfaces. The apparatus comprises an application member, which is capable of applying crushed glass on the surface. Preferably, the application member is an extinguisher cartridge. The crushed glass used in this apparatus is preferably pre-crushed, pre-screened, crushed, dried and screened prior to applying the crushed glass on the surface. The crushed glass is screened with a 40 mesh and dried to a temperature about 200–350°F. The oil absorbed on the crushed glass is further recycled as petroleum silica based product, water repellant product, roof shingles, asphalt or fuel cake.

[Para 49] Another aspect of this invention teaches a method of preventing fire in an oil container. The method comprises the step of surrounding the oil container at least in part with a layer of crushed glass. This crushed glass is pre-crushed, pre-screened, crushed, dried and screened prior to surrounding the oil container with crushed glass. The crushed glass is screened with a 40

mesh and is dried to a temperature about 200–350°F. Preferably, the oil container is an underground oil storage tank.

[Para 50] Following examples illustrate the use of crushed glass for removing oil and containing fire. These examples are for illustration only and should not be deemed to limit the scope of the invention.

[Para 51] Example I

[Para 52] Colored crushed glass, screened though 40 mesh was applied on clean water, without oil. The crushed glass was applied on the water surface until it sank. The water was poured out from the container and the crushed glass was removed after about an hour. The crushed glass was observed and it was determined that the crushed glass did not absorb the water.

[Para 53] Example II

[Para 54] Oil was poured in a tank containing water to simulate an oil spill. Crushed glass was applied on the surface of the oil spill. The crushed glass noticeably adsorbed the oil and sank to the bottom of the tank in a clump. The water from the tank was emptied out. The crushed glass–oil mixture came out bonded together. More crushed glass was added to the crushed glass–oil mixture and was removed. Adding additional glass formed a ball with a petroleum base, which may be further recycled and used for other purposes.

[Para 55] Example III

[Para 56] Oil was poured in a tank containing water to simulate an oil spill. Colored screened crushed glass was applied on the surface of the oil spill. The crushed glass noticeably adsorbed the oil and sank to the bottom of the tank in a clump. The crushed glass–oil mixture clump was left to sit on the bottom of the water tank for almost three months. The crushed glass–oil mixture was still clumped together and the water above it was clear. Water did not get into the mixture.

[Para 57] Example IV

[Para 58] Oil was poured in a tank containing water to simulate an oil spill. Various petroleum products such as motor oil, transmission oil, hydraulic oil, gasoline and thinners were used. Crushed glass screened through 40 mesh was applied on the surface of the oil spill. The crushed glass noticeably adsorbed the oil and sank to the bottom of the tank in a clump. Other mesh sizes were used; however, best results were obtained by 40 mesh.

[Para 59] Example V

[Para 60] Oil was poured in a tank containing water to simulate an oil spill. Glass was crushed using an impact crusher and a roller crusher. The crushed glass was applied on the water surface until it sank. Impact crushed glass appeared to adsorb more water when emptied into clean water, which later turned into mud. The glass crushed with the roll crusher adsorbed oil better than glass crushed by an impact crusher. This may be because glass becomes more porous upon impact from the impact crusher.

[Para 61] Example VI

[Para 62] Mixed-colored and clear crushed glass coming out of the dryer at the same temperature were separately applied on a water surface until they sank. When clear crushed glass was applied to a clean tank of water, it appeared to absorb water and turn into mud.

[Para 63] Example VII

[Para 64] Oil was poured in a tank containing sand and water to simulate an oil spill. Crushed glass was applied to the surface of the water containing oil. The crushed glass adsorbed oil and sunk. Oil sinking to the bottom of a sand water bed was tested. After allowing the crushed glass-oil mixture to sit in the water tank for one week, the water was dumped and the glass-oil mixture was allowed to sit for another week on the sand bed. The oil adsorbed in the crushed glass did not appear to penetrate the sand bed.

[Para 65] Example VIII

[Para 66] 5 gallons of waste oil weighing approximately 35 lbs was put in a 55 lb barrel approximately 24" in diameter. The oil was set on fire and was allowed to burn for 3 minutes. Approximately 15 lb of fine crushed glass, 30-

40 mesh size was hand tossed on the burning fire. Oil – glass mixture clumps sank to the bottom of the barrel and the fire was completely put off in about 40 seconds. After the fire had been extinguished, the oil weighed about 30 lbs, i.e. only about 5 lbs of oil was burned.

[Para 67] Example VIII

[Para 68] The oil-glass clump mixture from the above example was then retrieved and pressed on a 1" steel plates using a 50 ton press. Upon pressing, the oil separated from in between the steel plates. This separated oil can now be further recycled into any desirable product.

[Para 69] Example IX

[Para 70] 1 lb of fuel glass was adsorbed on 4lb 8 oz of powdered glass of about 40 mesh. This fuel cake was allowed to burn for 60 minutes and temperature was subsequently monitored to estimate the duration of burning and quality of the fuel cake as shown in the table below:

[Para 71] Temperature in °F	[Para 72] Time in minutes
[Para 73] 885	[Para 74] 10
[Para 75] 894	[Para 76] 15
[Para 77] 779	[Para 78] 20
[Para 79] 835	[Para 80] 25
[Para 81] 841	[Para 82] 30
[Para 83] 793	[Para 84] 35
[Para 85] 616	[Para 86] 45
[Para 87] 730	[Para 88] 50
[Para 89] 350	[Para 90] 55

[Para 91] After about an hour the flame went out and the remaining residue weighed about 4lb. However, Applicant estimates that under proper ventilation, the fire could have burned to a longer duration. The unused glass may be further recycled to absorb more oil.

[Para 92] Example X

[Para 93] An experiment was carried out to test putting off fire using crushed glass on a simulated commercial kitchen fire, using restaurant grease. A 10 lb CO₂ cartridge of a fire extinguisher was filled with 10 lbs of crushed glass of about mesh 40. The grease fire was ignited and was allowed to burn for about 3 minutes. Using the glass in the fire extinguisher, the fire was put off in about 3 seconds. A second experiment was performed using the above described process to put off waste oil fire. After about 5 s of applying the crushed glass from the extinguisher cartridge, the second fire was also put out. Both experimental runs produced minimal mess and minimal collateral damage. This is especially advantageous for commercial kitchens, in that the restaurant does not have to be closed down for long durations for cleaning. Further, glass is 100% recyclable and is non toxic and does not leave tracks as chemical extinguishers, saving carpets and other outer areas.

[Para 94] Yet another experiment was run using crushed glass further in combination with Miratic acid. The glass absorbed the acid, as it did the oil, however, better oil-glass clumps were formed for further processing and recycling and easier cleaning.

[Para 95] The method and apparatus for removing oil of the present invention may have other applications aside from use in oil spills. Thus, although the invention has been herein shown and described in what is perceived to be the most practical and preferred embodiments, it is to be understood that the invention is not intended to be limited to the specific embodiments set forth above. Rather, it is recognized that modifications may be made by one of skill in the art of the invention without departing from the spirit or intent of the invention and, therefore, the invention is to be taken as including all reasonable equivalents to the subject matter of the appended claims.